Document 1

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS OF PALE TYO OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS	AD!			DEFENDAN	ITS						
Mark Antoine Foster				Morgan Lewis & Bockius LLP and Eric Meckley							
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Alameda (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED. Attorneys (If Known)							
(c) Attorney's (Firm Nam	e, Address, and Telephone	Number)		Attoricys (ii Kii	own)						
Mark Antoine Foster, In Pro Per 200 Corpus Christie Road, Apt. A Alameda, CA 94502 415-756-1611				Melinda S. Riechert, SBN 65504 Morgan Lewis & Bockius LLP 2 Palo Alto Square, 3000 El Camino Real, St. 700 Palo Alto, CA 94306 Tel: 650-843-4000							
II. BASIS OF JURISDIC	CTION (Place an "X" in O	ne Box Only)	III. C	TTIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff (For Diversity Cases Only) and One Box for Defendant)							
1 U.S. Government X Plaintiff	(U.S. Government No	ot a Party)		Citizen of This State 1 Incorporated or Principal Place 4 of Business In This State						DEF 4	
2 U.S. Government Defendant	4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship or	f Parties in Item III)		izen of Another State	_	2	Incorporated and Princ of Business In An	•	□ 5		
				izen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3 	3 	Foreign Nation		6 	6	
IV. NATURE OF SUIT											
CONTRACT 110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL IN		FORFEITURE/PI	ENALTY	_	Appeal 28 USC 158		HER STAT		
120 Marine 130 Miller Act 140 Negotiable Instrument 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment 151 Medicare Act 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Exc.l Veterans) 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits 190 Other Contract 195 Contract Product Liability	310 Airplane 315 Airplane Product Liability 320 Assauk, Libel & Slander 330 Federal Employers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 350 Motor Vehicle Product Liability 360 Other Personal Injury	362 Personal Inj Med. Malpr Med. Malpr 365 Personal Inj Product Liab 368 Asbestos Pe Injury Produ Liability PERSONAL PRO 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Len 380 Other Person Property Dal 385 Property Dal Product Liab	ury— actice ury — bility rsonal act PERTY ding nal mage mage	620 Other Food & 625 Drug Related of Property 2 630 Liquor Laws 640 R.R. & Truck 650 Airline Regs. 660 Occupational Safety/Health 690 Other LABOR 710 Fair Labor St Act 720 Labor/Mgmt.	Seizure 1 USC 881	PRO 820 830 840 SOC	Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PERTY RIGHTS Copyrights Patent Trademark CIAL SECURITY HIA (1395ff) Black Lung (923) DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	400 State Reapportionment 410 Antirust 430 Banks and Banking 450 Commerce 460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations 480 Consumer Credit 490 Cable/Sat TV 810 Selective Service 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 890 Other Statutory Actions			
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RICHTS	PRISONE	R	730 Labor/Mgmt. & Disclosure	Act		SSID Title XVI RSI (405(g))	₩ 892 Ec	gricultural Ac conomic Stab	ilization Act	
210 Land Condemnation	441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/ Accommodations 444 Welfare 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other 440 Other Civil Rights	PETITION 510 Motions to V Sentence Habeas Corpus 530 General 535 Death Penal 540 Mandamus & 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Cond	vacate : ty & Other	740 Railway Labc 790 Other Labor I 791 Empl Ret. In Security Act IMMIGRAT 462 Naturalization / 463 Habeas Corpt Alien Detain 465 Other Immigr	ION Application us	870 871	ERAL TAX SUITS Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	894 Er 895 Fr Ar 900 Ap U to	nvironmental nergy Allocat eedom of Indict to peal of Fee etermination inder Equal A Justice onstitutionalinate Statutes	ion Act formation	
V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only) Transferred from 1 Original Proceeding State Court Appellate Court Appellate Court Actions Transferred from 4 Reinstated or 5 another district (specify) Litigation Magistrate Judgment											
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 18 U.S.C. Sections 1341, 1343, 1345, and 1349 Brief description of cause: Plaintiff alleges claims of mail fraud, conspiracy to commit mail fraud, and wire fraud against Defendants.											
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY		23	3-12 CO	DEMAND \$ CERNING REQ ttached 'Notice o				-	emandedin □ Yes⊡	•	
IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (PLACE AND "X" IN ONE			SAN	FRANCISCO/O	AKLANI)	□ SAN JOSE				
DATE 2/28/08 GNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF AUTORNEY					EY OF RECORD Rechard						

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Document 1

Filed 03/07/2008

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Case 3:08-cv-01337-MHP

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- mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341); (6) conspiracy to mail fraud (18 U.S.C. §§ 1345, 1349); (7) wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343); (8) breach of fiduciary duty; (9) intentional infliction of emotional distress; and (10) negligent infliction of emotional distress. A true and correct copy of the Complaint and Summons, with the accompanying attachments, is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.
- 2. On February 7, 2008, Plaintiff caused the Complaint and Summons to be served on Defendants.
- 3. This Notice of Removal is timely filed, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1446(b), in that it is filed within thirty (30) days of receipt of Plaintiff's Complaint. No previous Notice of Removal has been filed or made with this Court for the relief sought.
- 4. This action is a civil action over which this Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1331. This entire action is one which may be removed to this Court by Defendants pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. Section 1441(b), in that it is a civil action arising under the laws of the United States; specifically, Plaintiff has alleged claims for violations of 18 U.S.C. Sections 1341, 1343, 1345, and 1349.
- Plaintiff's remaining state law causes of action are claims over which this Court 5. may properly exercise supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1367(a) because they form part of the same case or controversy as the claims over which this Court would have original jurisdiction.
- 6. The pleadings attached to this Notice as Exhibit 1 constitute all the process, pleadings, and orders filed in this action in San Francisco County Superior Court of which Defendants have served or been served to date.
- 7. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1441(a), because this district embraces the county in which the removed action has been pending.
- 8. Defendants will promptly serve Plaintiff with this Notice of Removal and will promptly file a copy of this Notice of Removal with the clerk of the state court in which the action is pending, as required under 28 U.S.C. Section 1446(d).
- 9. This removal is being filed on behalf of all Defendants who have been named and served in the state court action.

Document 1

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Case 3:08-cv-01337-MHP

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:

MORGAN Lewis & BOKIUS LLP (AVISO AL DEMANDADO): And ERIC Mecking as

an Individual and Doos 1 through 81

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

MARK ANTOINE FUSTY

SUM-100 FOR COURT USE ONLY (SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Heip Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee walver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entreque una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede parder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podra quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamenta. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el atto web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhalpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales.

The name and address of the court is: SUPERIOR COURT (El nombre y dirección de la corte es):

400 MCALLISTER STREET RM 103 RAN FRANCISCO CA 94102

CASE NUMBER C-08-471937

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is: (El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

MARK ANTO(UE FOSTER 200 COVEUS CRISTUR RU #A DATE: Alemana CA QUEOT (Fecha) FEB 0 7 2008 OMON PARK- (Secretario)	, Deputy (Adjunto)
(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)	*
(Para prueba de entrega de esta citatión use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).	
NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served	
(SEAL) 1 as an individual defendant.	
2. as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):	
3. on behalf of (specify): under: CCP 416.10 (corporation) CCP 416.60 (minor CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation) CCP 416.70 (conse	rvatee) rized person)
	Page 1 of 1

Form Adopted for Mandatory Use Judicial Council of California SUM-100 [Rev. January 1, 2004]

SUMMONS

Code of Civil Procedure 65 412.20, 465

American LegalNes, Inc. www.USCourtForms.com

California Codes of Civil Procedure §1709, §1710 and §1572 for committing acts that constitute fraud and intentional deceit, mail fraud and wire fraud and conspiracy to defraud. Defendant

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Law Firm Morgan Lewis & Backius and its employee attorney Eric Meckley conspired with their clients Aramark Sports, L.L.C. and Aramark Corporation to defraud plaintiff of his disability discrimination claim against defendant Aramark Corporation. The acts were committed to shield their client from a "would be" claim of disability discrimination claim and deprive plaintiff of any monetary damages that would be awarded to plaintiff as a result. Defendant's acts were related to plaintiff's previous employment with ARAMARK, as defendants committed these acts after plaintiff's employment with the defendants ended.

Although the acts were committed after plaintiff's employment ended, the acts were connected to claims plaintiff alleged in a previous complaint plaintiff filed against ARAMARK in San Francisco Superior Court on March 9, 2007. These acts show a continuing pattern of further deprivation of plaintiff's civil rights by defendants.

The connected case number 07461178, which alleges acts that were committed by defendants while plaintiff was employed with the ARRMARK has been presently removed to federal court by ARMMARK, on January 30, 2008 which plaintiff believes is an attempt to delay trial and prosecution of the case in state court. Plaintiff will file a motion for remand in federal court to have the case moved back to state court within 30 days of its removal.

ARAMARK stated to the court in their case management

conference statement that they would file a motion for summary judgment or as an alternative a motion for summary adjudication but instead, upon discovering that plaintiff has acquired enough evidence to support his claims through his own discovery plan, defendants removed the case to federal court in an attempt to divert plaintiff and gather their thoughts as to how they want and should settle the case.

Plaintiff will file also file a second amended complaint adding claims alleging Wrongful Termination, additional retaliation that resulted in Fraud and Intentional Deceit, Suppression of Fact, and to change quid pro quo sexual harassment to hostile work environment sexual harassment.

Plaintiff will also file a supplemental complaint alleging continued retaliation after plaintiff filed his complaint on March 9, 2007.

PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff Mark Antoine Foster was an employee of defendant Morgan and Lewis's client Aramark Sports and Entertainment, a subsidiary of Aramark Corporation. He worked for the Carnelian Room located at 555 California Street, San Francisco, California.
- 2. Defendants does 1 through 81, inclusive, are sued under fictitious names. Their true names and capacities are unknown to plaintiff. When their true names and capacities are ascertained, plaintiff will amend this complaint by inserting

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES, CIVIL RIGHTS

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24 25 their true names and capacities herein. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each of the fictitiously named defendants is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and such defendants caused plaintiff damages as herein alleged.

Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times herein mentioned each and every defendant was the agent, servant, employee and/or representative of each other defendant and was, in doing the things complained of herein, acting within the scope of said agency, service, employment and or representation, and that each and every defendant herein is jointly and severally responsible and liable to plaintiff for the damages hereinafter alleged.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- Jurisdiction is proper in this court as the acts 4. complained of occurred in San Francisco, California.
- 5. The amount in controversy exceeds limited jurisdiction.
- 6. Plaintiff timely files this complaint, as he discovered the fraudulent acts of the defendants in December 2007.
- 7. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to allege those causes of action once defendants respond to the claim.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION FRAUD AND INTENTIONAL DECEIT

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(California Civil Codes 1709, 1710 and 1572) FIRST COUNT INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION OF FACT

- Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by 8. reference every allegation stated herein.
- Plaintiff is informed, believes and therefore alleges 9. that the defendants' acts constituted fraud and intentional deceit due to the defendants attempting to help their client cover-up a possible or "would-be" disability discrimination claim from plaintiff, in the event plaintiff discovered that defendants discriminated against due to his disability.
- On or around March 28, 2006, plaintiff requested a medical leave from Aramark due to work related stress allegedly caused by two of the Aramark's supervisor/managers. On or around March 28, 2006, plaintiff signed an voluntary resignation agreement stating he would return no later than June 15, 2006 and that if he did not return by June 15, 2006, his absence would be considered a voluntary quit and he will be terminated on that day.
- On or around June 15, 2006, plaintiff did not return 11. to work due to (1) still being disabled and (2) due to fear of further retaliation from ARAMARK, and (3) due to fear of being terminated once he did return to work for the Aramark.
- Plaintiff is informed, believes and therefore alleges 12. that he was forced to resign on June 15, 2006 pursuant to the voluntary resignation agreement he signed on March 28, 2006,

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES, CIVIL RIGHTS

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absent Aramark offering plaintiff a further reasonable accommodation to his disability before allowing him to " voluntarily quit", as voluntary quit in this case is voluntary termination, which results in its simple form - termination of employment.

- 13. On or around March 9, 2007, plaintiff filed a complaint against defendants Aramark Sports, LLC, and Ying Kee McVicker and Mathew Lee as individuals, alleging Retaliation, Harassment, Constructive Discharge, Failure to Prevent Harassment, and Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress. Plaintiff did not in this complaint allege Disability Discrimination due to not knowing his was or had been subject to disability Discrimination at that point in time. Plaintiff discovered in January 2008 that he had been subject to disability discrimination on June 15, 2006.
- Plaintiff alleges that sometime in Feb. 2007, he requested his employee records from Aramark, specifically Aramark's HR Manager, James Chan. Mr. Chan released plaintiff's employee records which contained a copy of the voluntary resignation agreement dated March 28, 2006 plaintiff signed agreeing to return on June 15 2006. On the Face of the Voluntary Resignation Agreement was a notation made by James Chan stating that he communicated with the Executive Chef regarding Plaintiff not returning to work on June 15, 2006. Plaintiff alleges that

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Case 3:08-cv-01337-MHP

this is evidence that he was terminated pursuant to the voluntary resignation agreement, in addition to the fact that the mere existence of the voluntary resignation agreement shows plaintiff was more than likely terminated pursuant to it.

- On or around August 28, 2007, plaintiff served Aramark a request for documents demanding all documents relevant to his termination; instead of Aramark producing the same documents he received from James Chan before he filed his lawsuit ALAMARK: presented another version of the voluntary resignation without the notation of James Chan on the face of the agreement. This shows defendants withheld evidence.
- On or around December 20, 2007, plaintiff realized through research that he had been subject to Disability Discrimination and in December 2007, filed a motion to amend his complaint to add Disability Discrimination under the ADA, UNRUH and FEHA. Defendants stipulated with plaintiff to allow the amendment.
- On or Around Jan 15, 2008, Plaintiff discovered through his Discovery served on Aramark that he was defrauded by defendants, as defendants conspired with their clients to help cover up or attempt to cover-up the fact that they had discriminated against plaintiff due to his mental disability.
- On or around May 2, 2007, defendants with their client Aramark and their clients' Worker's compensation Attorneys Gray

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and Prouty, requested from plaintiff that he agree and sign a document stating that he voluntarily resigned on May 1, 2007. The purpose for defendants' request was to allow the proposed agreement to void out the agreement signed on March 28, 2006, as this agreement is the initial and actual reason why plaintiff was terminated: which was when plaintiff was forced to resign due to his disability violating ADA, the Unruh and FEHA.

- 19. Defendants and their client Aramark submitted the agreement to plaintiff for his signature. Plaintiff then refused to agree that he resigned on May 1, 2007, knowing that he resigned on June 15, 2006, pursuant to the agreement signed on March 28, 2006.
- Defendants insisted that plaintiff sign the agreement 20. prior to releasing his already agreed upon Worker's Compensation settlement of \$5,500. Plaintiff altered the date and signed the agreement as voluntarily resigning on June 15, 2006, not May 1, 2007 as Defendants requested he do. Although plaintiff did not sign the agreement as voluntarily resigning on May 1, 2007, he did sign agreeing that he voluntarily resigned on June 15, 2006. Even though defendants were not successful in getting plaintiff to agree that he resigned on May 1, 2007, they planned to use the agreement anyway to void out the original agreement signed on March 28, 2006. Defendant planned to use the new agreement to say that plaintiff resigned on June 15, 2006 to give the

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impression that he voluntarily resigned on his own on June 15, 1 2 2006 and not pursuant to the agreement he signed on March 28,

2006, to shield themselves from disability discrimination.

Although the mere existence of any voluntary agreement plaintiff 4 5 signed in May 2007, or anytime therafter is a fraud.

Plaintiff is informed believes and therefore alleges 21. that the defendants made a false representation offering the voluntary resignation agreement. The true facts being; Aramark forced plaintiff to resign pursuant to the voluntary resignation agreement he signed on March 28, 2006, and defendants and Aramark were attempting to suppress this material fact. Defendants requesting plaintiff to sign the agreement presented on May 2, 2007. This act was FRAUD in its purest Form. Defendants abused their position of attorneys and held back the agreed upon settlement to coerce plaintiff to sign the agreement, causing plaintiff to defraud his own self. Plaintiff signed the agreement and returned it, as this proves that the FRAUD reached its full Fruition or Justifiable reliance, damaging plaintiff even further.

Plaintiff alleges that it was a misrepresentation of 22. Material Fact by Defendants to request plaintiff to agree and sign an agreement stating that his voluntary resignation was on a date after he had already voluntarily resigned in an attempt to cover up a possible disability discrimination claim against

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- 23. Defendants attempt to use the document to void out his original resignation agreement signed on March 28, 2006 was despicable conduct done with malice. Defendants attempted to help their clients defraud Plaintiff of his rightful claim of disability discrimination and the tangible and intangible benefits representing monetary and other remedy for damages that could be awarded due to the disability claim. This act is clearly an intentional misrepresentation of Material Fact.
- 24. When the Defendants made the representations, they knew then to be false or were based on false pretenses or misrepresentations, as the defendants made these representations with the intention to deceive and defraud plaintiff and to induce plaintiff to act in reliance on these representations in the manner alleged, or with the expectation that plaintiff would so act. Defendants expected plaintiff to sign the agreement so he could receive his WC Settlement of \$5,500 and coerced him to sign the agreement before agreeing to release payment of the \$5,500 to him.
- 25. Plaintiff at the time these representations were made by Defendants, believed that that the Defendants representations were true. Due to believing, plaintiff thought it was acceptable or all right to sign the document, and that it was not depriving him of any further rights and that there was a legal forthright

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reason for defendants requesting him to sign the voluntary agreement. Aramark and the defendants used their positions as attorneys to help present the document to trick plaintiff, as if it was legal when actually it was not, as this shows that plaintiff's reliance on defendant representation was justified.

- 26. Plaintiff alleges that he has satisfied all the elements for intentional misrepresentations, which includes: (1) misrepresentations (2) Material Fact (3) Knowledge of Falsity (4) Intent to induce reliance (5) Justifiable reliance and (6) Causation and Damages
- 27. Defendants attempt to defraud Plaintiff violated California Civil Codes 1709, 1710, and 1572
- 28. As a proximate result of the fraudulent conduct or the defendants as herein alleged, plaintiff was subjected to Fraud and Intentional Deceit that subject or caused him emotional distress and mental anguish.
- 29. The aforementioned conduct of defendants was an intentional misrepresentation, deceit, or concealment of a material fact know to the defendants with the intention on the part of the defendants to deprive the plaintiff of property or legal rights, causing injury, and was despicable conduct that subjected plaintiff to a cruel unjust hardship in conscious disregard of the plaintiff's rights, so as to justify an award of exemplary and punitive damages.

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SECOND COUNT

Negligent Misrepresentation

- When the defendants made the representation they had no reasonable grounds for believing them to be true. Defendants knew that (1) it was not necessary for Plaintiff to sign the Agreement at all (2) it was not necessary for plaintiff to sign the agreement as a condition to him receiving or defendants releasing plaintiff's already agreed upon worker's compensation settlement of \$5,500.
- Plaintiff alleges that the defendants made the representation with intent to induce plaintiff to rely upon it.
- Plaintiff alleges that he was unaware of the falsity of the representation; in that he did not know that the purpose or the agreement was to shield Aramark from a possible discrimination disability claim from plaintiff, depriving plaintiff of any possible monetary damages from the claim.
- 33. Plaintiff alleges that he acted in reliance upon the truth of the representation; as in him thinking it was necessary to sign the agreement, as he believed it to be safe or true because it was presented to him by Aramark's worker's compensation attorney. Plaintiff believed it to be true because he knew Defendants and Aramark's Worker's Compensation Attorneys knew exactly when he actually resigned or knew Plaintiff

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resigned on June 15, 2006 pursuant to the March 28, 2006 agreement.

Defendants initiating these actions in an attempt to DEFRAUD plaintiff of his claim of disability discrimination and any possible monetary damages that would be awarded in lieu of the disability discrimination claim, violated California Codes \$1572, \$1709 and \$1710, Therefore Plaintiff is entitled to Statutory Damages, Costs and awards of Attorney Fees.

THIRD COUNT

Suppression of Fact

- 35. Defendants suppressed the fact that if was not necessary for plaintiff to agree and sign the voluntary resignation agreement to receive his worker's compensation settlement of \$5,500.
- 36. In addition on or around July 2,2007, Aramark's worker's compensation Attorney Dana Mitchell filed an opposition to plaintiff's Readiness to Proceed. In the opposition, Defendants state or implied that the reason plaintiff's settlement of \$5,500 had not been paid was due to plaintiff filing an EEOC Claim subsequent to agreeing to the settlement of \$5,500 with defendants. Defendants lied to the Worker's Compensation Appeals Board to create a "Smoke screen" or cover up as to the actual reason plaintiff's settlement was held up, which was defendants wanting to force plaintiff to sign the

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24 25 agreement to shield them from the disability discrimination claim. Defendants concealed from the Worker's Compensation Appeals Board that there was no EEOC Claim filed by plaintiff subsequent to the agreement of the worker's compensation Settlement.

- The defendants made the failure to disclose and suppressed and/or concealed the information mentioned herein alleged, with the intent to induce the plaintiff to act in the manner herein alleged in reliance thereupon, with the intent to cause plaintiff to sign the agreement.
- As a proximate result of the fraudulent conduct or the defendants as herein alleged, plaintiff was subjected to Fraud and Intentional Deceit that subject or caused him emotional distress and mental anguish.
- The aforementioned conduct of defendants was an intentional misrepresentation, deceit, or concealment of a material fact known to the defendants with the intention on the part of the defendants of to deprive the plaintiff of property or legal rights, causing injury, and was despicable conduct that subjected plaintiff to a cruel unjust hardship in conscious disregard of the plaintiff's rights, so as to justify an award of exemplary and punitive damages.
- Defendants' attempt to defraud plaintiff violated 40. section 1572 of the California Civil Code. Plaintiff is

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therefore entitled to Statutory Damages, Costs and award of Attorney fees.

Wherefore Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as more fully set forth below.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Mail Fraud (18 U.S.C. Section 1341)

- 41. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates therein by reference every allegation stated herein.
- 42. On or around May 2, 2007 Defendants mailed to Plaintiff by way of his Worker's Compensation Attorney Mary Lou Williams, the voluntary agreement, which was the execution of a scheme to defraud plaintiff.
- 43. Title 18 Crimes and Criminal Procedures, Part 1 -Crimes Chapter 63 section 1341 Frauds and Swindles States: Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized

depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to sent

or delivered by the Postal Service, or Deposits or causes to be

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deposited any matter or thing whatever to sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing shall be fined under this title or shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. 44. Upon Defendants placing the Voluntary Resignation

Agreement in the Post Office for Mail matter to be sent by the Postal Service, the Defendants committed Mail Fraud.

FIRST COUNT OF MAIL FRAUD

45. On or around May 2,2007 upon Defendants mailing the Voluntary Resignation Agreement to Mary Lou Williams at 4104 24th Street, San Francisco, CA 94104 constitutes first count of mail fraud.

SECOND COUNT OF MAIL FRAUD

46. On or around May 2,2007 upon Defendants mailing a copy of the Voluntary Resignation Agreement to Gretchen McCoy at SRS, at P.O. Box 591, Burbank, CA constitutes second count of mail fraud, as it was initiated to further the Scheme.

THIRD COUNT OF MAIL FRAUD

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47. On or around May 2,2007 upon Defendants mailing a copy of the Voluntary Resignation Agreement to Mark Antoine Foster at 225 Ellis Street, San Francisco, CA., constitutes a third count of mail fraud, as it was initiated to further the Scheme.

FOURTH COUNT OF MAIL FRAUD

48. On or around July 3,2007 upon Defendants mailing a copy of the opposition to Plaintiff's Declaration of Readiness to Proceed to the Worker's Compensation Appeals Board constitutes a Fourth Count of MAIL FRAUD, as it was initiated to further the Scheme.

FIFTH COUNT OF MAIL FRAUD

49. On or around July 3,2007 upon Defendants mailing a copy of the opposition to Plaintiff's Declaration of Readiness to Proceed Mary Lou Williams at 4104 24th Street, San Francisco, CA 94104 constitutes a Fifth Count of MAIL FRAUD, as it was initiated to further the Scheme.

SIXTH COUNT OF MAIL FRAUD

- 50. On or around July 3,2007 upon Defendants mailing a copy of the opposition to Plaintiff's Declaration of Readiness to Proceed Gretchen Devine at Specialty Risk Services at P.O. Box 591, Burlingame, CA constitutes a Sixth Count of MAIL FRAUD, as it was initiated to further the Scheme.
- 51. As a proximate result of the fraudulent conduct or the defendants as herein alleged, plaintiff was subjected to Fraud

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24 25 and Intentional Deceit and Mail Fraud that or caused him emotional distress and mental anguish.

- 52. The aforementioned conduct of defendants was an intentional misrepresentation, deceit, or concealment of a material fact know to the defendants with the intention on the part of the defendants of to deprive the plaintiff of property or legal rights, causing injury, and was despicable conduct that subjected plaintiff to a cruel unjust hardship in conscious disregard of the plaintiff's rights, so as to justify an award of exemplary and punitive damages.
- 53. Defendants' attempt to defraud plaintiff violated section 1572 of the California Civil Code. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to Statutory Damages, Costs and award of Attorney fees.

Wherefore Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as more fully set forth below.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD

(18 U.S.C. SECTION \$1345,\$1349)

- Plaintiff realleges and incorporates therein by 54. reference every allegation stated herein.
- Plaintiff is informed, believes and therefore alleges that between March 9,2007 and May 1, 2007 Defendants and members of Aramark's Management conspired to defraud plaintiff by

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attempting to cover-up a "would be" Disability Discrimination Claim and wrongful termination Claim pursuant to the ADA, the UNRUH and FEHA.

- Plaintiff is informed, believes and therefore alleges 56. that Aramark's managers conspired and with their council, both Gray & Prouty and Morgan & Lewis to submit and offer the Voluntary Resignation Agreement to plaintiff, on May 2,2007, knowing it was being submitted for fraudulent reasons.
- 57. Defendants conspiring to defraud plaintiff violated California Civil Codes 1709, 1710 and 1572 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1345, and 1349.
- 58. As a proximate result of the fraudulent conduct of the defendants as herein alleged, plaintiff was subjected to fraud and intentional deceit and MAIL FRAUD, causing plaintiff to suffer emotional stress.
- The aforementioned conduct of defendants was an 59. intentional misrepresentation deceit, or concealment of a material fact know to the defendants with the intention on the part of the defendants of thereby depriving the plaintiff of property or legal rights causing injury, and was despicable conduct that subjected plaintiff to a cruel unjust hardship in conscious disregard of the plaintiff's rights, so as to justify an award of exemplary and punitive damages.

Wherefore Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants

as more fully set forth below.

Case 3:08-cv-01337-MHP

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

WIRE FRAUD

18 U.S.C. SECTION 1343

- 60. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates therein by reference every allegation stated herein.
- 61. Plaintiff is informed, believes and therefore alleges that between March 9,2007 and May 2,2007, Defendants and members of Aramark Management utilized emails, the telephone or by fax to further their Scheme to defraud Plaintiff by attempting to cover-up a "would be" disability discrimination claim and wrongful termination Claim pursuant to the ADA, the UNRUH and FEHA.
- 62. Plaintiff is informed, believes and therefore alleges that between March 9,2007 and May 2,2007, Defendants and members of Management of Aramark conspired with their council Gray & Prouty and Morgan & Lewis to submit the offer to plaintiff in the form of the agreement.
- 63. Defendant's use of the above mentions methods of Communication to defraud plaintiff violated Section California Civil Codes 1709, 1710 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1343.
- 64. As a proximate result of the Fraudulent conduct or the defendants as herein alleged, Plaintiff was subjected to Fraud and Intentional Deceit and MAIL FRAUD, causing plaintiff

emotional stress.

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65. The aforementioned conduct of defendants was an intentional misrepresentation, deceit, or concealment of a material fact know to the defendants with the intention on the part of the defendants, thereby depriving the plaintiff of property or legal rights causing injury to plaintiff, and was despicable conduct that subjected plaintiff to a cruel unjust hardship in conscious disregard of the plaintiff's rights, so as to justify an award of exemplary and punitive damages.

Wherefore Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as more fully set forth below.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF FUDICIARY DUTY

- 66. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by therein reference every allegation stated herein.
- 67. Defendants, as attorneys, breached their fiduciary duty, as attorneys, they were negligent in their duties and behaved in a way that was despicable due to them being attorneys having a duty of care to uphold the law, knowing they were helping break the law. Defendants knew the acts being committed were being done for fraudulent reasons and still allowed themselves to conspire with their clients to help defraud Defendants recognized the risks created by their actions and Aramark actions and understood what could happen

from those risks taken.

68. Plaintiff alleges that defendants knew all details regarding plaintiff's employment with their client Aramark, including knowing when plaintiff actually resigned and why. Defendants knew requesting and coercing plaintiff to sign the agreement presented on May 2, 2007 was to void out the original agreement plaintiff signed on March 28, 2006 to help shield their client Aramark from a possible discrimination claim from plaintiff.

- 69. Plaintiff alleges that professional attorneys are held to a higher standard of care than an ordinary reasonable person would be. Attorneys must behave as a reasonable attorney would do so rather than a reasonable person. The perspective of an attorney would be different matters in the court. Defendants Morgan and Lewis, and Eric Meckley owe plaintiff a reasonable standard of care.
- 70. Plaintiff alleges that the defendants' acts breached their fiduciary duty violating section §3300 of the California Civil Code.
- 71. As a direct and proximate result of said breach, plaintiff has suffered the actual and special and general damages as alleged, and which are incorporated herein by this reference, and seek recovery of the same, and for an award of costs and reasonable attorney fees.

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Plaintiff alleges that the defendants' breach was committed to defraud plaintiff and was in conscious disregard of plaintiff's rights and was willful, oppressive and malicious; and designed to cause plaintiff to suffer economic and emotional injury. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to an award of exemplary and punitive damages against defendants, in an amount to be determined at trial.

Wherefore Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as more fully set forth below.

INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

- Plaintiff realleges and incorporates therein by 73. reference every allegation stated herein.
- The fraudulent actions of defendants were outrageous, 74. intentional and malicious and done with reckless disregard of the fact that they would certainly cause plaintiff to suffer severe emotional and physical distress. Defendants knew that defrauding plaintiff in an attempt to deprive from his "would be" Disability Discrimination Claim would certainly cause him to suffer severe emotional and physical distress. Defendants also knew Plaintiff had already suffered psychological injury due to the previous acts of the Aramark while Plaintiff was employed at the Carnelian Room, but still proceeded with their Fraudulent acts after Plaintiff resigned or was constructively Discharged.
 - 75. As a proximate result of the acts of defendants,

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Plaintiff has and will more than likely continue to suffer	r
emotional distress in the form of fear, anxiety, worry, as	nc
mental suffering as the injury will have an effect on	
Plaintiff's future capacity to work and earn income.	

- 76. Plaintiff will seek more psychological counseling as a result of the defendants conduct.
- 77. As a proximate result of Defendants conduct, Plaintiff has suffered general Damages in an amount to be determined by Proof at Trial.
- 78. Defendants conduct was done knowingly, willfully and with malicious intent and Plaintiff can prove the fraudulent acts of Defendants by "clear and convincing" evidences and therefore Plaintiff is entitled o Punitive Damages in an amount to be determined by Proof at trial.

Wherefore Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as more fully set forth below.

NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

- 79. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates therein by reference every allegation stated herein.
- Plaintiff is informed, believes and therefore alleges that Defendant Morgan and Lewis is negligent in causing plaintiff Emotional Distress, in that Defendant Morgan and Lewis has breached their duty of care by allowing themselves as attorneys and their client Aramark to intentionally inflict

Plaintiff	with Emotional Distress causing Plaintiff injury
resulting	in damages. Defendants' negligence causing of
Emotional	Distress is not an independent Tort: it is a Tort of
Negligence	e.

81. As a proximate result of the fraudulent conduct of the defendants as herein alleged, plaintiff was injured emotionally and mentally suffering damage

Wherefore Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as more fully set forth below.

PRAYER FOR RELEIF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff FOSTER prays for judgment against defendants, and each of them, as more fully set forth below:

- For general damages, including emotional distress, according to proof;
- For statutory penalties and all relief allowed by statute according to proof;
- 3. For punitive damages;

Case 3:08-cv-01337-MHP

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- 4. For an award of attorney's fees;
- 5. For pre-judgment interest at the legal rate according to proof;
- 6. For costs of suit incurred;
- For such other and further relief as the court may deem proper.
- 24 | Dated:

	Case 3:08-cv-01337-MHP	Documen	nt 1	Filed 03/07/2008	Page 32 of 50
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Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program Information Package

Alternatives to Trial

There are other ways to resolve a civil dispute.

The plaintiff must serve a copy of the ADR information package on each defendant along with the complaint. (CRC 201.9(c))

Superior Court of California County of San Francisco

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**



Introduction

Did you know that most civil lawsuits settle without a trial?

And did you know that there are a number of ways to resolve civil disputes without having to sue somebody?

These alternatives to a lawsuit are known as alternative dispute resolutions (ADR). The most common forms of ADR are mediation, arbitration and case evaluation. There are a number of other kinds of ADR as well.

in ADR, trained, impartial persons decide disputes or help parties decide disputes themselves. These persons are called neutrals. For example, in mediation, the neutral is the mediator. Neutrals normally are chosen by the disputing parties or by the court. Neutrals can help parties resolve disputes without having to go to court.

ADR is not new. ADR is available in many communities through dispute resolution programs and private neutrals.

Advantages of ADR

ADR can have a number of advantages over a lawsuit.

- ADR can save time. A dispute often can be resolved in a matter of months, even weeks, through ADR, while a lawsuit can take years.
- ADR can save money. Court costs, attorneys fees, and expert fees can be saved.
- ADR can be cooperative. This means that the parties having a dispute may work together with the neutral to resolve the dispute and agree to a remedy that makes sense to them, rather than work against each other.
- ADR can reduce stress. There are fewer, if any, court appearances. And because ADR can be speedier, and save money, and because the parties are normally cooperative, ADR is easier on the nerves. The parties don't have a lawsuit hanging over their heads for years.
- ADR encourages participation. The parties may have more chances to tell their side of the story than in court and may have more control over the outcome.
- ADR is flexible. The parties can choose the ADR process that is best for them. For example, in mediation the parties may decide how to resolve their dispute.
- ADR can be more satisfying. For all the above reasons, many people have reported a high degree of satisfaction with ADR.

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Because of these advantages, many parties choose ADR to resolve a dispute, instead of filing a lawsuit. Even when a lawsuit has been filed, the court can refer the dispute to a neutral before the parties' position harden and the lawsuit becomes costly. ADR has been used to resolve disputes even after a trial, when the result is appealed.

Disadvantages of ADR

ADR may not be suitable for every dispute.

- If ADR is binding, the parties normally give up most court protections, including a decision by a judge or jury under formal rules of evidence and procedure, and review for legal error by an appellate court.
- There generally is less opportunity to find out about the other side's case with ADR than with litigation. ADR may not be effective if it takes place before the parties have sufficient information to resolve the dispute.
- The neutral may charge a fee for his or her services.
- If a dispute is not resolved through ADR, the parties may have to put time and money into both ADR and a lawsuit.
- . Lawsuits must be brought within specified periods of time, known as statutes of limitation. Parties must be careful not to let a statute of limitations run out while a dispute is in an ADR process.

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"It is the policy of the Superior Court that every noncriminal, nonjuvenile case participate either in an early settlement conference, mediation, arbitration, early neutral evaluation or some other alternative dispute resolution process prior to a mandatory settlement conference or trial." (Superior Court Local Rule 4)

This guide is designed to assist attorneys, their clients and self-represented litigants in complying with San Francisco Superior Court's alternative dispute resolution ("ADR") policy. Attorneys are encouraged to share this guide with clients. By making informed choices about dispute resolution alternatives, attorneys, their clients and self-represented litigants may achieve a more satisfying resolution of civil disputes.

The San Francisco Superior Court currently offers three ADR programs for general civil matters; each program is described below:

- **Judicial Arbitration** 1)
- 2) Mediation
- The Early Settlement Program (ESP) in conjunction with the 3) San Francisco Bar Association.

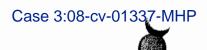
JUDICIAL ARBITRATION

Description

In arbitration, a neutral "arbitrator" presides at a hearing where the parties present evidence through exhibits and testimony. The arbitrator applies the law to the facts of the case and makes an award based upon the merits of the case. When the Court orders a case to arbitration it is called judicial arbitration. The goal of arbitration is to provide parties with an adjudication that is earlier, faster, less formal, and usually less expensive than a trial. Upon stipulation of all parties, other civil matters may be submitted to judicial arbitration.

Although not currently a part of the Court's ADR program, civil disputes may also be resolved through private arbitration. Here, the parties

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voluntarily consent to arbitration. If all parties agree, private arbitration may be binding and the parties give up the right to judicial review of the arbitrator's decision. In private arbitration, the parties select a private arbitrator and are responsible for paying the arbitrator's fees.

Operation

Pursuant to CCP 1141.11 and Local Rule 4, all civil actions in which the amount in controversy is \$50,000 or less, and no party seeks equitable relief, shall be ordered to arbitration. A case is ordered to arbitration after the Case Management Conference. An arbitrator is chosen from the Court's Arbitration Panel. Most cases ordered to arbitration are also ordered to a pre-arbitration settlement conference. Arbitrations are generally held between 7 and 9 months after a complaint has been filed. Judicial arbitration is not binding unless all parties agree to be bound by the arbitrator's decision. Any party may request a court trial within 30 days after the arbitrator's award has been filed.

Cost

There is no cost to the parties for judicial arbitration or for the prearbitration settlement conference.

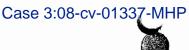
MEDIATION

Description

Mediation is a voluntary, flexible, and confidential process in which a neutral third party "mediator" facilitates negotiations. The goal of mediation is to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement that resolves all or part of the dispute after exploring the significant interests, needs, and priorities of the parties in light of relevant evidence and the law.

Although there are different styles and approaches to mediation, most mediations begin with presentations of each side's view of the case. The mediator's role is to assist the parties in communicating with each other, expressing their interests, understanding the interests of opposing parties, recognizing areas of agreement and generating options for resolution. Through questions, the mediator aids each party in assessing the strengths and weaknesses of their position.

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A mediator does not propose a judgment or provide an evaluation of the merits and value of the case. Many attorneys and litigants find that mediation's emphasis on cooperative dispute resolution produces more satisfactory and enduring resolutions. Mediation's non-adversarial approach is particularly effective in disputes in which the parties have a continuing relationship, where there are multiple parties, where equitable relief is sought, or where strong personal feelings exist.

Operation

San Francisco Superior Court Local Court Rule 4 provides three different voluntary mediation programs for civil disputes. An appropriate program is available for all civil cases, regardless of the type of action or type of relief sought.

To help litigants and attorneys identify qualified mediators, the Superior Court maintains a list of mediation providers whose training and experience have been reviewed and approved by the Court. The list of court approved mediation providers can be found at www.sfgov.org/courts. Litigants are not limited to mediators on the court list and may select any mediator agreed upon by all parties. A mediation provider need not be an attorney.

Local Rule 4.2 D allows for mediation in lieu of judicial arbitration, so long as the parties file a stipulation to mediate within 240 days from the date the complaint is filed. If settlement is not reached through mediation, a case proceeds to trial as scheduled.

Private Mediation

The Private Mediation program accommodates cases that wish to participate in private mediation to fulfill the court's alternative dispute resolution requirement. The parties select a mediator, panel of mediators or mediation program of their choice to conduct the mediation. The cost of mediation is borne by the parties equally unless the parties agree otherwise.

Parties in civil cases that have not been ordered to arbitration may consent to private mediation at any point before trial. Parties willing to submit a matter to private mediation should indicate this preference on the Stipulation to Alternative Dispute Resolution form or the Case Management Statement (CM-110). Both forms are attached to this packet.

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Mediation Services of the Bar Association of San Francisco

The Mediation Services is a coordinated effort of the San Francisco Superior Court and The Bar Association of San Francisco (BASF) in which a court approved mediator provides three hours of mediation at no charge to the parties. It is designed to afford civil litigants the opportunity to engage in early mediation of a case shortly after filing the complaint, in an effort to resolve the matter before substantial funds are expended on the litigation process. Although the goal of the program is to provide the service at the outset of the litigation, the program may be utilized at anytime throughout the litigation process.

The mediators participating in the program have been pre-approved by the court pursuant to strict educational and experience requirements.

After the filing of the signed Stipulation to Alternative Dispute Resolution form included in this ADR package the parties will be contacted by BASF. Upon payment of the \$200 per party administration fee, parties select a specific mediator from the list of court approved mediation providers. The hourly mediator fee beyond the first three hours will vary depending on the mediator selected. Waiver of the administrative fee based on financial hardship is available.

A copy of the Mediation Services rules can be found on the BASF website at www.sfbar.org, or you may call BASF at 415-782-9000.

Judicial Mediation

The Judicial Mediation program is designed to provide early mediation of complex cases by volunteer judges of the San Francisco Superior Court. Cases considered for the program include construction defect, employment discrimination, professional malpractice, insurance coverage, toxic torts and industrial accidents.

Parties interested in judicial mediation should file the Stipulation to Alternative Dispute Resolution form attached to this packet indicating a joint request for inclusion in the program. A preference for a specific judge may be indicated. The court Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinator will coordinate assignment of cases that qualify for the program.

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Cost

Generally, the cost of Private Mediation ranges from \$200 per hour to \$400 per hour and is shared equally by the parties. Many mediators are willing to adjust their fees depending upon the income and resources of the parties. Any party who meets certain eligibility requirements may ask the court to appoint a mediator to serve at no cost to the parties.

The Mediation Services of the Bar Association of San Francisco provides three hours of mediation time at no cost with a \$200 per party administrative fee.

There is no charge for participation in the Judicial Mediation program.

EARLY SETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Description

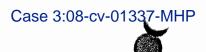
The Bar Association of San Francisco, in cooperation with the Court, offers an Early Settlement Program ("ESP") as part of the Court's settlement conference calendar. The goal of early settlement is to provide participants an opportunity to reach a mutually acceptable settlement that resolves all or part of the dispute. The two-member volunteer attorney panel reflects a balance between plaintiff and defense attorneys with at least 10 years of trial experience.

As in mediation, there is no set format for the settlement conference. A conference typically begins with a brief meeting with all parties and counsel, in which each is given an opportunity to make an initial statement. The panelists then assist the parties in understanding and candidly discussing the strengths and weaknesses of the case. The Early Settlement Conference is considered a "quasi-judicial" proceeding and, therefore, is not entitled to the statutory confidentiality protections afforded to mediation.

Operation

Civil cases enter the ESP either voluntarily or through assignment by the Court. Parties who wish to choose the early settlement process should indicate this preference on the status and setting conference statement.

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If a matter is assigned to the ESP by the Court, parties may consult the ESP program materials accompanying the "Notice of the Early Settlement Conference" for information regarding removal from the program.

Participants are notified of their ESP conference date approximately 4 months prior to trial. The settlement conference is typically held 2 to 3 months prior to the trial date. The Bar Association's ESP Coordinator informs the participants of names of the panel members and location of the settlement conference approximately 2 weeks prior to the conference date.

Local Rule 4.3 sets out the requirements of the ESP. All parties to a case assigned to the ESP are required to submit a settlement conference statement prior to the conference. All parties, attorneys who will try the case, and insurance representatives with settlement authority are required to attend the settlement conference. If settlement is not reached through the conference, the case proceeds to trial as scheduled.

Cost

All parties must submit a \$250 generally non-refundable administrative fee to the Bar Association of San Francisco. Parties who meet certain eligibility requirements may request a fee waiver. For more information, please contact the ESP Coordinator at (415) 782-9000 ext. 8717.

For further information about San Francisco Superior Court ADR programs or dispute resolution alternatives, please contact:

> Superior Court Alternative Dispute Resolution, 400 McAllister Street, Room 103 San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 551-3876

or visit the Superior Court Website at http://sfgov.org/site/courts_page.asp?id=3672

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			4	COUNTY OF SAN 00 McAllister Street, San Fran		
		v.	ſ	Plaintiff	STI	PULATION TO ALTERNATIVE SPUTE RESOLUTION
			E	Defendant		
Ti resolution	•	•	stipul	ate that this action shall be	submitted to the fo	ilowing alternative dispute
	i E	ASF Early	itratio j judio Settic		on Services of BAS	Judge Judge
PI	aintiff(and Defe	ndan	t(s) further agree as follows:		-
Name of Pa	arty Stipe	ulating		Name of Party or Attorney Ex	recuting Stipulation	Signature of Party or Attorney
☐ Plaintiff	0	Defendant	0	Cross-defendant	Date	ed:
Name of Pa	rty Stipe	ulating		Name of Party or Attorney Ex	cecuting Stipulation	Signature of Party or Attorney
☐ Plaintiff	0	Defendant	0	Cross-defendant	Date	ed:
Name of Pa	rty Stini	ulating		Name of Party or Attorney Ex	recuting Stipulation	Signature of Party or Attorney
☐ Plaintiff	.r., oup.	Defendant	0	Cross-defendant		ad:
☐ Additie	onal sig	nature(s) att	tached			





	CM-110
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
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TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO. (Optional):	
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optionel):	
ATTORNEY FOR (Numb):	Į.
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF	1 .
STREET ADDRESS:	
MAILING ADDRESS:	
CITY AND ZIP CODE:	
BRANCH NAME:	ļ
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:	
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	<u>'</u>
CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT	
	CASE NUMBER:
(Check one): UNLIMITED CASE LIMITED CASE (Amount demanded is \$25,000	
exceeds \$25,000) or less)	
A CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE is scheduled as follows:	
Date: Time: Dept.: I	Div.: Room:
Address of court (if different from the address above):	
,	
INSTRUCTIONS: All applicable boxes must be checked, and the specified	i information must be provided.
Party or parties (answer one):	
a. This statement is submitted by party (name):	
b. This statement is submitted jointly by parties (names):	
O O lates and annual completes (to be excused by alriatific and are a constraint	in and i
 Complaint and cross-complaint (to be answered by plaintiffs and cross-complainant a. The complaint was filed on (date): 	s orny)
b. The cross-complaint, if any, was filed on (date):	•
Service (to be answered by plaintiffs and cross-complainants only)	
a. All parties named in the complaint and cross-complaint have been served,	or have appeared, or have been dismissed.
b The following parties named in the complaint or cross-complaint	
(1) have not been served (specify names and explain why not):	
(2) have been served but have not appeared and have not been	tiemissed (snecify names):
(2) Last been seened but have not appealed and have not been t	admissed (specify harres).
(3) have had a default entered against them (specify names):	
c. The following additional parties may be added (specify names, nature of in	volvement in case, and the date by which
they may be served):	
4. Description of case	
	cluding causes of action):

		CMFIII
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:	CASE NUMBER:	
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:		
Provide a brief statement of the case, including any damages. (If personal injury damages claimed, including medical expenses to date [inclicate source and ame earnings to date, and estimated future lost earnings. If equitable relief is sought.	ount], estimated future medical expen	
(If more space is needed, check this box and attach a page designated as Al	tachment 4b.)	
5. Jury or nonjury trial The party or parties request a jury trial a nonjury trial (if more to requesting a jury trial):	han one party, provide the name of ea	ech party
 6. Trial date a The trial has been set for (date): b No trial date has been set. This case will be ready for trial within 12 month not, explain): c. Dates on which parties or attorneys will not be available for trial (specify dates at the set of trial specifical): 		
7. Estimated length of trial The party or parties estimate that the trial will take (check one): a days (specify number): b hours (short causes) (specify):		
8. Trial representation (to be answered for each party) The party or parties will be represented at trial by the attorney or party listed a. Attorney: b. Firm: c. Address: d. Telephone number: e. Fax number: f. E-mail address: g. Party represented: Additional representation is described in Attachment 8.	I in the caption by the following	vg:
9. Preference This case is entitled to preference (specify code section):		
 10. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) a. Counsel has has not provided the ADR information package reviewed ADR options with the client. b. All parties have agreed to a form of ADR. ADR will be completed by (date) c. The case has gone to an ADR process (indicate status): 		nd has
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_		CM-110
PLAIN	TIFF/PETITIONER:	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDAL	NT/RESPONDENT:	
10. d. Th (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)	Nonbinding judicial arbitration under Code of Civil Procedure section 114 arbitration under Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.822) Nonbinding judicial arbitration under Code of Civil Procedure section 114 before trial; order required under Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.822) Binding judicial arbitration Binding private arbitration Neutral case evaluation	
e f	This matter is subject to mandatory judicial arbitration because the amount in of Plaintiff elects to refer this case to judicial arbitration and agrees to limit recove Procedure section 1141.11.	ry to the amount specified in Code of Civil
g. L	This case is exempt from judicial arbitration under rule 3.811 of the California F	nuice of Court (specify exemption):
	ent conference ne party or parties are willing to participate in an early settlement conference (spe	cify when):
a	ce Insurance carrier, if any, for party filing this statement (name): servation of rights: Yes Mo Coverage issues will significantly affect resolution of this case (explain):	
	tion any matters that may affect the court's jurisdiction or processing of this case, and ankruptcy Other (specify):	I describe the status.
14. Related a b	cases, consolidation, and coordination There are companion, underlying, or related cases. (1) Name of case: (2) Name of court: (3) Case number: (4) Status: Additional cases are described in Attachment 14a. A motion to consolidate coordinate will be filed by (name).	nme party):
	ion e party or parties intend to file a motion for an order bifurcating, severing, or coon tion (specify moving party, type of motion, and reasons):	dinating the following issues or causes of
16. Other m	otions le party or parties expect to file the following motions before trial (specify moving p	party, type of motion, and issues):

			CM-II
Γ	PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:		CASE NUMBER:
7	EFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	·	
17.	Discovery a. The party or parties have completed all discovery b. The following discovery will be completed by the	•	nticipated discovery):
	Party Descri	iotion	Date
	c. The following discovery issues are anticipated ((specify):	
18.	Economic Litigation a. This is a limited civil case (i.e., the amount demonstrated of Civil Procedure sections 90 through 98 will a		the economic litigation procedures in Code
	b. This is a limited civil case and a motion to without discovery will be filed (if checked, explain specishould not apply to this case):		
19.	. Other issues The party or parties request that the following addit conference (specify):	tional matters be considered or	determined at the case management
20.	Meet and confer a The party or parties have met and conferred with of Court (if not, explain):	th all parties on all subjects req	uired by rule 3.724 of the California Rules
	After meeting and conferring as required by rule 3.72 (specify):	24 of the California Rules of Co	urt, the parties agree on the following
21.	Case management orders Previous case management orders in this case are (chec	ok one): none	attached as Attachment 21.
22.	Total number of pages attached (if any):		
l ar rals	m completely familiar with this case and will be fully prepare sed by this statement, and will possess the authority to ento reference, including the written authority of the party where	er into stipulations on these iss	
Dat	us.		
	(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	(5)	GNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)
	(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		IGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY) gnatures are attached









Superior Court of California County of San Francisco

HON. DAVID BALLATI PRESIDING JUDGE

Judicial Mediation Program

JENIFFER B. ALCANTARA
ADR PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR

The Judicial Mediation program offers mediation of complex civil litigation by a San Francisco Superior Court judge familiar with the area of the law that is the subject of the controversy. Cases that will be considered for participation in the program include, but are not limited to professional malpractice, construction, employment, insurance coverage disputes, mass torts and complex commercial litigation. Judicial mediation offers civil litigants the opportunity to engage in early mediation of a case shortly after filing the complaint in an effort to resolve the matter before substantial funds are expended. This program may also be utilized at anytime throughout the litigation process. The panel of judges currently participating in the program includes:

The Honorable David J. Ballati
The Honorable Anne Bouliane
The Honorable Ellen Chaitin
The Honorable Robert L. Dondero
The Honorable Ernest H. Goldsmith
The Honorable Harold E. Kahn
The Honorable Patrick J. Mahoney
The Honorable Tomar Mason

The Honorable James J. McBride
The Honorable Kevin M. McCarthy
The Honorable John E. Munter
The Honorable Ronald Quidachay
The Honorable A. James Robertson, II
The Honorable John K. Stewart
The Honorable Mary E. Wiss

Parties interested in judicial mediation should file the Stipulation to Alternative Dispute Resolution form attached to this packet indicating a joint request for inclusion in the program and deliver a courtesy copy to Dept. 212. A preference for a specific judge may be indicated. The court Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administrator will facilitate assignment of cases that qualify for the program.

Note: Space is limited. Submission of a stipulation to judicial mediation does not guarantee inclusion in the program. You will receive written notification from the court as to the outcome of your application.

Superior Court Alternative Dispute Resolution 400 McAllister Street, Room 103, San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 551-3876

POS-010

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bas number, and address): MARK ANTOINE MITCHER 200 CURPUS CRUSTIE RURD IF A	FOR COURT USE ONLY
Alameda, CA. 94502	
TELEPHONE NO.: 415 756 1611 FAX NO. (Optional): E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): 619 644 3564	
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): ひつ ひつや クンルマ ATTORNEY FOR (Name):	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: 400 MCAILSTER	
MAILING ADDRESS:	
BRANCH NAME: CIVIC CENTER.	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: MARK ANTOINE FOSTER	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: MORGAN Lewis & Bokins and Exic Meckly	
	Ref, No. or File No.:
PROOF OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS	
(Separate proof of service is required for each party ser	ved.)
 At the time of service I was at least 18 years of age and not a party to this action. I served copies of: 	
a. v summons	• .
b. V complaint	
c. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) package	
d. Civil Case Cover Sheet (served in complex cases only)	
e cross-complaint	
f. other (specify documents):	
3. a. Party served (specify name of party as shown on documents served);	
b. Person (other than the party in item 3a) served on behalf of an entity or as an a under item 5b on whom substituted service was made) (specify name and relative terms).	
4. Address where the party was served:	
5. I served the party (check proper box)	
a. by personal service. I personally delivered the documents listed in item 2 to receive service of process for the party (1) on (date):	the party or person authorized to (2) at (time):
b. by substituted service. On (date): at (time): I lee in the presence of (name and title or relationship to person indicated in item :	If the documents listed in item 2 with or 3):
(1) [business) a person at least 18 years of age apparently in charge of the person to be served. I informed him or her of the general na	•
(2) (home) a competent member of the household (at least 18 years place of abode of the party. I informed him or her of the general na	
(3) (physical address unknown) a person at least 18 years of age a address of the person to be served, other than a United States Po him or her of the general nature of the papers.	
(4) I thereafter mailed (by first-class, postage prepaid) copies of the d at the place where the copies were left (Code Civ. Proc., § 415.20 (date): from (city); or	
(5) attach a declaration of diligence stating actions taken first to all	-
	Page 1 of 2

PLAINTIFF/PETITIO	NER: MARK ANTOINE FOSTER		CASE NUMBER:		
DEFENDANT/RESPOND	ENT: Morgan Lewis & Bokia	LS			
	AND TO SERVICE OF THE				
• •	and acknowledgment of receipt of service. I shown in item 4, by first-class mail, postage pre		s listed in item 2 to the party, to the		
(1) on (date):	(2) from (city):			
(4)	with two copies of the Notice and Acknowleds to me. (Attach completed Notice and Acknow to an address outside California with return n	vledgement of Receip	t.) (Code Civ. Proc., § 415.30.)		
d. by othe	r means (specify means of service and authoriz	ring code section):			
Addition:	al page describing service is attached.				
	Person Served" (on the summons) was complete dividual defendant.	ed as follows:			
	erson sued under the fictitious name of (specify) :			
c. as occu	•				
	alf of (specify):				
under tr	ne following Code of Civil Procedure section: 416.10 (corporation)		ss organization, form unknown)		
	416.20 (defunct corporation) 416.30 (joint stock company/association)	416.60 (minor) 416.70 (ward o	r conservatee)		
	416.40 (association or partnership)	416.90 (authori	•		
	416.50 (public entity)	415.46 (occupa	int)		
7. Person who serve		other:			
a. Name: Thom b. Address: 725	n McMullen Ebbs ST 6408, SFCN, 94109				
c. Telephone num	ber. 619 446 0845				
d. The fee for serv	ice was: \$ 💍	•			
e. lam:					
(2) exer					
(i) (ii)	(i) owner employee independent contractor.				
	der penalty of perjury under the laws of the State	e of California that the	e foregoing is true and correct.		
or	• •				
	ornia sheriff or marshal and I certify that the fo	oregoing is true and o	orred.		
Date: February	7 2008				
Them My	WILLY HO SERVED PAPERS/SHERIFF OR MARSHAL)		(SIGNATURE)		
HAVING OF PERSON WA	NO MANAGO FAFERMANERIFF ON MANAGOOD		formations /		
		•			